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FROM THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Niagara left Kanagawa on the 26th of November for Hong-Kong, bringing letters up to that date. The landing of the Ambassadors and the reception of the Niagara's officers have already been noticed. A visit to the city of Yeddo seems to have completely dissolved that halo of beauty which the imagination had lent it. The houses are of one story, standing on an underpinning of wood or stone, constructed of a framework of light timber, with heavy beambs above, while the sides and partitions below are simply frame of sticks and paper—the whole resembling a vast rice-paper camp, which only needs a spark to kindle it into a flame. In fact, two thousand houses were burnt down during the short stay made there by the Niagara.—It is said also that forty thousand people lost their lives during the earthquake of 1858, unable to escape from the burning ruins. Numerous temples, however, add a degree of picturesqueness to the otherwise monotonous scene. The residences of the Tycoon and his principle officers are also gorgeously fitted up, each having a large guard of soldiers to protet the inmates.

Four days after the Ambassador's arrival they made a visit to the American Minister, and expressed their kind appreciation of the manner in which they had been treated. Two days later an audience was given to the minister and the Niagara's officers by the Prime Minister of the Empire. The visitors were received with great urbanity. Simme Bugen and the other Ambassadors were also present. After tobacco and pipes had been handed round, conversation began between Mr. Harris and the Minister, the latter expressing the satisfaction with which his Government had heard of the reception of the Embassy, and his thanks for the presents which had been sent to the Tycoon. Dinner followed, in which Eastern ingenuity appears to have displayed itself to perfection; but, strange to say, the quondam bibulous Ambassadors refused to taste, touch, or handle any of the inebriating liquors. With a few complimentary observations, the company soon afterwards broke up.

The presents were landed on the next day but one, and comprised a gun boat and machinery, a battery of Dahlgren guns, with a large quantity of small arms and machinery, the whole weighing about 99 tons. One of the officers was surprised to find, in an adjoining shed, 17 Dahlgren guns, exact copies of the one presented by Commodore Perry; but he was quietly informed that the Japanese had finished one thousand more of the same sort, which were all in the forts and arsenels at Yeddo.—An Armstrong gun has also been made apparently from some newspaper description. Half an hour's instruction enabled the men to work the new gun with entire success.

Nearly all the foreigners in Japan, however, complain bitterly of the indignities which are still heaped upon them; and it is evident that the prejudices of centuries are far from being overcome. Fears are entertained of an indiscriminate massacre of strangers to be followed by war with all its horrors. Though the currency difficulty has been settled during the visit to this country, no official notification of it had been made when the Nisgara left. Calling at Hong Kong the steamer took Mr. Ward, the American Minister to China, from that port to Aden.

BANQUET TO AMERICANS AT JEDDO—THE OLD EMBASSY.

The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave a reception on the 26th of Nov., to the officers of the U. S. frigate, Niagara, and Col. Riley, U. S. M., and Lieut. H. A. Wise, U. S. N. A letter describing the event says:

The vestibule of the building was filled with soldiers on their knees. In an anteroom we met the late Japanese Embassy to the U. S., and by them were conducted in order of rank into a long apartment with lofty ceilings and matted floors, where were seated the Regent and Censor behind a small table. We took our seats at a long table opposite the Regent.

In the centre of the room, between the Regent and American Minister, sat Simme Bujen, the first in rank, of the late Ambassaders to the United States; and before and behind him on their knees were two interpreters. In front of us were seen No-Kamis including the second and third of the late Embassy. At the extreme end of the room, on his knees, we descried the Governor, as he was called in our country, and a more rueful countenance we never beheld. Also the Treasurer, whose usually bright and beaming face was now sad and sober. It was doubtless a humiliating position for those worthies to occupy in our presence, however high the privilege to approach so near the representative of the throne; at other times we could not but pity them, while we must admit there was some malice mingled with our pity, when we remembered that oftentimes they refused to receive the visits and congratulations of our fairest and proudest countrywomen.

The American Minister introduced by name each of the visitors, the introductions were then repeated in Dutch by his secretary, and subsequently in Japanese by the interpreter to his Excellency the Regent. The Ceremony ended, general congratulations were passed, some questions asked, and very artful and evasive answers given by the Regent. On the subject of the ordnance presents sent from the United States to the Tycoon, there was much conversation, and notwithstanding the persistent remarks of one of the officers in charge of them, who had orders to remain and instruct them in their use, they politely declined, and seemed affronted at the bare supposition of their ignorance. Their reply was, "We already know a little and soon learn more." A visit subsequently made to their arsenels proved that, from the number of Dahlgren guns, which they had already made from a pattern presented by Commodore Perry, the offer to instruct was quite gratuitous.

After the feast of reason, then commenced the flow of soul, which was brought on by some score of well-dressed and well-drilled servants, who placed in front of each guest lacquered trays, with lacquered cups, both of which were beautifully simple and neat. First course, cake and fruits, tea and tobacco. Second course, raw fish and vegetables. Third course, oyster soup with cucumbers. Fourth course, pickled fish and vegetables. Fifth course, roast quail on a board; this was the chief d'ouvre, and was not only delicious, but artistically gotten up, and represented the bird in full feather. Sixth course, cooked fish. Seventh course, sakie, red and white.—Eighth course, tea and tobacco. The Ambassadors, our recent guests, assisted in serving us, whilst the No-Kamis were apparently amused at our awkward attempts to drink soup and eat birds and fish with chop sticks. After having satisfied which laudable curiosity, they furnished us with knives.

During the collation, occasional remarks of a national and fraternal character were interchanged; some few toasts were drank, and before the musical period arrived, we took our departure in the order we entered, shook hands with the Regent, and said *Sionara* fondly and forever to the swarthy and courteous Ambassadors from Cipango.

THE PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

There is no surer test of the character of a people, says the Dispatch, than the purity of their private life, and the fact that there has never been a divorce in South Carolina since the foundation of the Government, is an example of exalted domestic virtue such as the whole world does not surpass. If it be true that "Righteousness exalteth a nation," then a people of whom this can be said, are not to be despised by anybody, and least of all, by those dissolute and licentious organs of Socialism and Free Love, which are now affecting to look down upon South Carolinians as a despicable and contemptible race. In regard to another virtue, integrity in business transaction, we will leave it to any candid enemy of South Carolina, any truthful business man of the North himself to decide whether there is a people in America more faithful and rigid in all there pecuniary engagements. The virtues of hospitality and of liberality no one denies them, and the noble institutions of Charleston for the relief of orphans, are unsurpassed in this country. In regard to religion, we suppose their is no State in the Union which has in proportion to population, as many churches and professors of religion, and as little infidelity, whilst, at the same time, there is a noble spirit of toleration amongst all denominations, and between Catholics and Protestants such as we rarely find elsewhere. The population of Charleston is as thoroughly church-going as New England was in its best days, and there is one church alone which has 2,500 African communicants.—It may be mentioned that the religious education of the negroes is more carefully and thoroughly attended to in South Carolina, than in any other Southern State. Nor are the Carolinians as demonstrative in their manners as is generally supposed. There is more restrve, and sometimes apparent coldness, than among some communities in the free States, but at the same time, when the ice of formality is broken, a heart as warm as that of Old Virginia—and there can be nothing warmer and nobler than that—beats beneath.—We say nothing of the courage of South Carolina—that must speak for itself, but those who doubt it, if they are her enemies, will doubt it to their own disadvantage. We do not agree with her politics, but justice requires us to say what we know by personal intercourse with her people, that no better men and women live anywhere in this round globe than the men and women of South Carolina.

CAPTIONS

OF THE ACTS PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1860-'61, AND RATIFIED BY THE SPEAKERS OF THE TWO HOUSES.

REVENUE LAW.

An Act to Amend "An Act Entitled Revenue, Ratified 16th day of Feb. 1859.

SECTION 1. That an "Act entitled Revenue," which was ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, be amended in the following manner, to wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25, there shall also be exempted from taxation all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural Societies, and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs, and all such, and their profits, as belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for parsonages.

SCHEDULE A.

SEC. 2. The amendments under schedule A. shall be as follows:

1. Real property with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed annually eighteen cents on every hundred dollars of its value.

2. The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subjects therein named, whether held in ones own right, or as guardian, executor, administrator, clerk or clerk and master of any court, or as trustee, or agent of any kind whatever, and the person or persons holding any such subject of taxation, shall list the same for taxation.

3. Every resident of this State, owning any lands of the State of North Carolina, issued after the ratification of this act, shall be liable to a tax of four cents on every dollar of interest received from such investment.

4. Paragraph (7) shall be amended as follows: Every dollar of nett dividend or profit not previously listed, declared, received, or due on or before the 1st day of July in each year upon money or capital invested in shares in the Bank of Washington, the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, the Bank of Wadesboro', the Bank of Fayetteville, the Commercial Bank of Wilmington, the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, the Bank of Charlotte and the Bank of Yanceyville, shall pay an annual tax of nine cents, and in shares in [illegible] banks, or in any other incorporated company, or in steam vessels of [illegible] burden or upwards, four cents. And [illegible] ing any dividends or profits herein specially named, shall be [illegible] list the same separately from any other dividends or profit for which he is liable to a tax, and also to specify the name of the bank upon which said dividend is due or has been received.

5. Every resident surgeon dentist, physician, lawyer, portrait or miniature painter, daguerrean artist or other persons taking likenesses of the human face; every commission merchant, factor, produce broker, and auctioneer; every State and county officer (except judges of the superior courts;) every president, gaanier or treasurer of any bank, railroad or any incorporated company, whose annual total receipts and income, in the way of practice, salary, fees, wages, perquisites and emoluments amount to or are worth $500 or upwards, one per cent on such total receipts and income; and so much of paragraph (16) schedule A as imposes a tax upon persons other than those herein named, is hereby repealed.

6. The tax imposed by paragraph (17) upon liquors, wines, and cordials shall hereafter be four per cent. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B, and tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

To facilitate the collection of the tax on collaterals, every executor or administrator shall return in his inventory whether the estate of the deceased goes to the lineal or collateral relations or to a stranger, and if to collaterals the degree of relationship of such collaterals to the deceased, under a penalty of one hundred dollars to be recovered in the name and for the use of the State.

SCHEDULE B.

SEC. 1. The amendments under schedule B. shall be as follows:

1. Every money or exchange, bond or note broker, private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars for each county in which he has an office or place of business, and every person acting for said broker whether with or without compensation shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes in the place or county in which he shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

2. Every person who is not a resident of this State who shall come into this State in the capacity of or as agent for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county and be accounted for as other taxes.

3. B. Every person who shall propose to act as a broker, according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such broker's busines is to be tranacted and take a license for the same, which shall authorize him to act as broker one year; and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such person so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

4. Every non-resident merchant, druminer or agent who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandize, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered, or to be delivered shall pay a tax of one half of one per cent. on the gross amount of such sales made in any one year, and shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county, in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to issue whenever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of five hundred dollars for the payment of the tax hereby imposed, at the time and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchants' tax; and every person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars to be collected by the sheriff, four hundred of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for a misdemeanor.

SCHEDULE C.

SEC. 1. And the amendments under schedule C. shall be as follows, to wit:

1. The President and Cashier of the banks herein named, on or before the first day of October in each year, shall pay into the public treasury the following tax on each share of stock owned by individuals or corporations, to wit:

The Bank of Washington twenty-five cents.
The Merchants' Bank of Newbern, twenty-five cents.
The Bank of Wadesboro', twelve and-a half cents.
The Bank of Fayettevil's, twelve-and-a half cents.
The Commercial Bank of Wilmington, twenty-five cents.
The Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, twenty five cents.
The Bank of North Carolina, sixty cents.
The Bank of Lexington, thirty cents.
The Miners and Planters' Bank, thirty cts.
The Bank of Commerce, thirty cents.
The Bank of Clarendon, thirty cents.
The Bank of Cape Fear, sixty cents.
The Bank of Wilmington, sixty cents.
The Bank of Charlotte, twelve-and-a half cents.
The Bank of Salisbury, sixty cents.
The Bank of Yanceyville, twenty-five cents.

And any other which may be chartered by this or any future General Assembly, sixty cents on the share of $100 of such stock, and in the proportion for shares of a less value.

And in case the said officers of any bank, shall neglect or fail to pay the tax, as herein required, said bank shall pay double the amount of said tax, and the same shall be sued for and recovered by the Attorney General, in the name of the State, in the superior court of the county of Wake.

SEC. 5. Hereafter the clerks of the county courts shall have until the tenth day of April in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the sheriff such a copy thereof, under the same penalties as are prescribed in the forty-ninth (49th) section of said act.

[illegible] times and ratified in General [illegible] the 28d day of February, A. D., [illegible].

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
H. T. CLARK, S. S.

An act for the relief of the banks and the people.

[The Act authorized the suspension of specie payment by repealing the penalty.]

An Act to incorporate the Gardner Valley Mining Company.

An act for the appointment of an additional Inspector of Flour, Provisions and Storage, in the town of Wilmington.

An act to repeal an act passed at the session of 1858-'9, entitled "an Act granting to the Superior Court of Burke county original and exclusive jurisdiction of all criminal causes and State prosecutions, where the intervention of a jury may be necessary."

An Act to provide for the purchase of arms and munitions of war.

[Appropriating $300,000.]

An Act incorporating Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

[Gives the Courts of Oyer and Terminer a grand jury.]

An Act to authorize the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Caswell county, for the trial of a negro charged with having committed a rape upon a white woman.

An Act to authorize and empower the sureties of William Pollock, late sheriff to the county of Jones, to collect arrearages of taxes.

An Act for the relief of the sureties of W. W. Ward, late sheriff of Martin.

[Authorises them to collect arrearages of taxes.]

An Act to alter the time of opening the polls in elections of the precincts of Salisbury, Wilmington, Asheville and Lexington.

An Act to consolidate the various acts heretofore passed to incorporate the town of Statesville, in the county of Iredell.

An Act to repeal an Act passed at the session of 1858-'59, concerning Cherokee and Robeson counties.

An act providing for heating and lighting the Capitol.

[Authorizes an appropriation of $2,500 for putting in gas pipes and grates.]

An Act to authorize the holding of a Court of Oyer and Terminer in Northampton county.

An Act to provide for taking the list of taxables in Oregon district, Beaufort county.

An act to repay the Banks money improperly collected from them.

An Act for the relief of Daniel Dougherty.

An act to incorporate the Gibson Hill Mining Company, in the county of Guilford.

An Act to prohibit the emancipation of slaves by will.

An act concerning the call of a Convention of the people of the State to consider our Federal affairs.

An act for the protection of the Haywood Male and Female Academies.

An act to prevent the felling of timber in certain streams in Iredell county.

An Act to change the place of holding the Court of Wardens, in Northampton county.

An Act to incorporate Judson Female College, in the town of Henderson.

An act to appoint tax collectors for the counties of Wayne, Haywood, Burke, Pasquotank, Mecklenburg, Iredell, Davidson, Anson, Union and other counties.

An Act to incorporate the Baltimore and North Carolina Copper and Gold Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Silver Valley Mining Company, in the county of Davidson.

An Act to incorporate the Davidson Copper Mining Company.

An Act to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing, the arm of the North prong of Belews Creek, in Forsyth county.

An act to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company.

[This Act makes no appropriation, but simply gives a charter to construct a road from the Coal Fields to Raleigh, or some point on the N. C. Railroad, near Raleigh.]

An Act to lay off and establish the county of Transylvania from portions of Buncombe and Jackson counties.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "An act to establish the Bank of Commerce."

[The Act provides for the removal of certain restrictions under which the bank has heretofore labored.]

An Act to secure the completion of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and to amend the charter thereof.

[Authorizes an exchange of State bonds to the amount of one million of dollars, and the State takes a mortgage upon the road.]

An Act to enable the Fayetteville and Western Railroad Company to extend their road from the Coal Fields to some point on the North Carolina Railroad, near Lexington.

[The Act authorizes an exchange of bonds with the State to the amount of $200,000, and that not a dollar of said appropriation should be paid by the State until the iron for said road had first been manufactured in this State, and the road was graded.]

An act to establish a county by the name of Mitchell from portions of Yancey, McDowell, Burke and Watauga.

An act to continue the improvement and provide for the equipment of the Albemarle & Chesapeake Canal, and the waters connected therewith.

[An appropriation of $200,000 was made, and the work pledged for its payment.]

An Act to incorporate the Green Swamp Company.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act to incorporate the town of Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg."

An act to incorporate the Greensboro Gas Light Company.

An Act to incorporate Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Swannoa Lodge, No. 59, Asheville, in the county of Buncombe.

An Act to incorporate the Valley River Gold Mining and Aqueduct Company of Cherokee.

An Act for the completion of the buildings of the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, and for other purposes.

[The act appropriates the sum of two thousand dollars.]

An Act to incorporate the Duplin Riflemen.

An Act to amend an Act passed by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at its session of 1858-'9, to incorporate Perquimans Male and Female Academy.

An Act to amend the charter of the town of Newbern.

An Act to amend the charter of the town of Morganton.

An Act concerning the daily reading of records of courts.

An Act to amend an act to create a Sinking Fund.

An Act to amend and extend the provisions of the 6th section of the 48th chapter of the Revised Code, entitled Fences.

An Act to improve the road from John Allen's to the top of the Blue Ridge at Fisher's Gap, in the county of Surry.

An Act to repeal section 11, chapter 109, of the laws of North Carolina, passed at the session of 1858-'59.

An Act to allow less than a majority of the magistrates of Iredell and Chatham counties to transact county business.

An act to amend An act incorporating the Western North Carolina Railroad Company.

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company.

An act to provide for the completion of, and amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company.

An Act to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio Railroad Company.

An Act to construct a Railroad from Dallas, North Carolina, to the South Carolina line.

An Act to amend the Charter of the Farmer's Bank of North Carolina.

An Act to incorporate the Highlands Institute in the county of Haywood.

An Act to incorporate the Wilmington and Weldonsville Turnpike company.

An act to release and remit any penalties or forfeitures, &c., incurred by the Lagrange Mining and Manufacturing Company.

An Act to incorporate the Granville Independent Grays.

An Act to authorise the construction of a Turnpike road from Mitchell's High Peak on Black Mountain to intersect one or more points in Buncombe county.

An Act to authorise the sale of the old jail in the town of Wilkesboro'.

An Act to authorize the County Trustees of Iredell county to sell lots in the town of Statesville.

An Act to amend an act entitled "an act to incorporate Bascom College at Leicester in the county of Buncombe."

An Act supplemental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Chatham Railroad Company. [This bill provides for a loan of $200,000 on the part of the State.]

An Act to incorporate the Caswell Railroad Company. [Allows the North Carolina Railroad to subscribe $50,000 for the construction of a Railroad from the Company Shops to the Town of Milton.]

An Act to provide for the sale of the State's interest in the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Town of Warsaw.

An Act to construct a Plank Road from Trenton, Jones county, to some point on the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

An Act concerning a public road from Taylorsville to Boon in Watauga county.

An act for the relief of the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road Company.

A bill to create the Artillery Corps of North Carolina.

A bill to incorporate the Granville Independent Grays.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina.

An act to incorporate the Black Mountain Turnpike Company.

An act to amend the Revised Code concerning tax for Common Schools as it relates to the Counties of Ashe and Alleghany.

An act to incorporate the Trustees of Tally Ho Female Academy, in the county of Granville.

An act to amend an act passed at the Session of 1860-'1, amendatory of an Act to incorporate the McDowell and Yancey Turnpike, passed at the Session of 1858-'9.

[The Act makes an appropriation of $3,000.]

An act to incorporate "Green Hill Cemetery," in the county of Buncombe.

An act to incorporate the Asheville "Water Company," in the county of Buncombe.

An act to incorporate Kilwinning Lodge No. 64, A. Y. M., in the town of Wadesboro', in the county of Anson.

An act to authorise James H. Allen, late Sheriff of Brunswick county, to collect arrears of taxes due said Sheriff.

An act to authorise the sureties of George W. Glass, late Sheriff of McDowell county, to collect arrearages of taxes.

An act to incorporate the Jefferson Academy, in the county of Ashe.

An act to incorporate the "Greensboro' Hotel Company."

An act to incorporate the "Wilmington Horse Artillery Troop."

An act to incorporate the Union Agricultural, Mechanical & Commercial Society, at Newberne.

An act to incorporate the Chatham Mining Company.

An act to amend an act entitled "an act for the relief of such persons as may suffer from the destruction of the Records of Pitt county, occasioned by the burning of the Courthouse, passed at the Session of 1858-'9, to extend the time of relief under the act from three years to six years.

An act for the relief of Evans Ferguson and Ben. Smith, free persons of color, permitting them to choose their masters and become slaves.

An act to revise and amend an act to incorporate the town of Thomasville.

An act to construct a branch from the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad to, or near the town of Fayetteville.

[This act authorises an exchange of bonds to the amount of $200,000.]

An act to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works Company.

An act to incorporate the Carrollton Copper Mining Company, of Baltimore.

An act to authorise the Commissioners of the town of Hertford to sell town lots, &c.

An act to incorporate the "Buncombe Riflemen."

An act concerning the town of Wilmington, authorising and empowering the authorities to lay a tax upon new subjects.

An act to incorporate the city of Morehead.

An act to incorporate Adams Hill Mining Company.

An act to extend the time for registering grants, deeds and other conveyances.

An act to amend an act passed at the Session of the General Assembly for the years 1858-'59, entitled "an act to incorporate Mars Hill College."

An act for the preventing of felling of timber in the streams of Wickacon Creek, Bear Swamp, Strong Creek and Ahaskie Swamp, in the county of Hertford.

An act to re-enact and amend the act of 1854-'55 entitled "an act to extend the limits of the town of Asheville," and repeal all former acts of incorporation.

An act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Clay.

An act to incorporate the "Valley River Mining Company."

An act to incorporate the "Greensboro' & Leaksville Railroad Company."

[Grants a charter simply.]

An act to incorporate the Milton and Yanceyville Junction Railroad Company.

[No appropriation.]

An act supplimental to an Act passed at the present Session of the General Assembly, entitled "an Act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Mitchell."

An act to amend an Act entitled "an Act to incorporate the Town of Edenton."

An Act to re-survey and establish the county line between the counties of Surry and Wilkes.

An Act to incorporate the Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

An Act to incorporate the Town of Enfield.

An Act to incorporate Warren Lodge, No. 101, A. Y. M.

An Act to incorporate the Trustees of Balls Creek Camp Ground in Catawba county.

An Act to amend an Act entitled "an Act for the government of Elizabeth City in the county of Pasquotank."

An Act to incorporate Bellaye Academy in the county of Beaufort.

An Act to incorporate the Albemarle Steam Packet company.

An Act to incorporate the Hillsboro' Military Academy.

An Act to Charter the Statesville and Tennessee Turnpike Company.

An Act to incorporate Reddick's Creek Mining Company.

An Act concerning the management of the poor in the county of Forsyth.

An Act concerning the Insane Asylum of North Carolina.

An Act to amend an Act passed at the present session of the General Assembly entitled "an Act to appoint a Tax collector for Wayne and other Counties.

An Act to authorise Dan'l P. Johnson and Ambrose Lutz to establish a Toll bridge on the Catawba River.

An Act to prohibit the sale of Spirituous Liquors within two miles of Reynoldson Institute in the county of Gates.

An Act to incorporate Concord Copper Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Tobay Wine Company of Fayetteville.

An act to incorporate the Bank of Roxboro' [Authorizes a Capital Stock of two hundred thousand dollars to be divided into shares of $50 each.]

An act to amend the 1st section of the 120th chapter Revised Code entitled "Wrecks."

An act to lay off and locate a road from the Town of Statesville to the town of Wilksboro.'

An act supplimental to an act passed at the present session of the General Assembly, laying off and establishing the county of Transylvania.

An act concerning the Wardens of the poor for the county of Wake.

An act to incorporate Greensboro' Cemetery Company.

An act to incorporate the Salem Camp Ground in Lincoln county.

An act to incorporate Yadkin College in the county of Davidson.

An act to incorporate "Oak Hill Military Academy" in the county of Granville.

An act to repeal so much of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th and 15th sections of the 187th chapter of the Revised Code, as relates to the Courts of Washington.

An act to amend thr 70th chapter of the Revised Code—Militia.

An act to incorporate the Lincoln Copper and Gold Mining Company.

An act to change the time of closing the polls in the county of Washington.

An act to incorporate Carolina Copper and Gold Mining Company.

An act to allow the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to inorcase its Capitol Stock.

An act to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company, located in the county of Buncombe.

An act to incorporate the Canuagah Mining Company.

An act for the Relief of Davidson College.

An act to declare what shall be sufficient to constitute the crimes of Rapes, carnally knowing and abusing a Female child under the age of ten years, and Buggery.

An act to authorise and empower Sam'l Brooks, late Sheriff of Hyde County, to collect arrearages of Taxes due him the year 1855.

An act to incorporate the Salem and Thomasville Turnpike Company.

An act to incorporate various Military Companies in the State.

[This act incorporates the Piney Woods Cavalry, the Wake Light Dragoons, and various other companies.]

An act to amend the Charter of the Town of Salisbury and to establish the corporate limits of said town.

An act for the protection of the North Carolina Cherokee Indians. [Prohibits the sale of spirituous liquors among them.]

An act concerning pilotage on the Cape Fear.

An act to amend the Revised Code, concerning Widows.

An act concerning Insane Persons.

An act concerning the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company.

An act concerning the payment of Talis Jurors.

An act to amend the Revised Code entitled "Oysters and other fish."

An act to charter the Charlotte and St. Catharine's Railroad Company.

An act to change the rules of evidence in indictments for trading with slaves.

An act to amend the Revised Code concerning Free Negroes.

An act to amend the charter of the Town of Lincolnton.

An act giving two additional terms of Superior Courts to Cleaveland.

An act to extend the limits of the Town of Lexington.

An act requiring the registration of Coroners' Bonds.

An act to prevent damage by camp fires.

An act to amend section 16 and 17 of chapter 84 of the Revised Code.

An act to allow the sale of certain property in the Town of Statesville.

An act to amend an act of 1858–'59 entitled "Revenue."

An act to incorporate the North Carolina Fibre Company.

An act to prevent free negroes hiring or having control of slaves.

An act to incorporate the Cherokee Mining Company.

An act to incorporate the Town of Rockingham.

An act to incorporate the Town of Jamesville in Martin county.

An act to protect the Agricultural Fair Grounds at Newbern.

An act to extend the corporate limits of the town of Monroe.

An act to incorporate the Independent Grays, Topsail Riflemen, Franklin Rifles, Albemarle Guards, and the Sharon Riflemen.

An act providing for running the dividing line between the Counties of Wayne and Green.

An act to incorporate the Citizen's Gas Light Company in Newbern.

An act to provide for limited partnerships.

An act to amend the Charter of Jonathan's Creek and Tennessee Mountain Turnpike Company.

An act to Charter the Bank of Thomasville.

An act to amend the Charter of the Atlantic Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance company.

An act to incorporate the University Railroad company.

An act to provide for a continuance of the improvements of Cape Fear and Deep River Slack Water Navigation.

An act to incorporate the Sulphur Springs Camp Ground in the county of Cleaveland.

An act to incorporate the Buncombe Powder Manufacturing Company, in Buncombe.

An act in favor of J. Tapscott, late Sheriff of Alamance.

An act to incorporate the Town of Boon Hill, in Johnston county.

An act to incorporate the N. C. Shoe Manufacturing Company.

An act to amend the charter of the Town of Franklin, in Macon county.

An act to diminish the costs in Equity Sales for Partition.

An act to abolish Jury Trials in the County Courts of the county of Polk.

An act to restore Jury Trials in the County of Cherokee.

An act to authorize certain persons in Wake county to send their children to common schools in Granville.

An act to amend the 11th section, 52d chapter, Revised Code.

An act to amend the 9th section, 93d chapter, Revised Code.

An act to amend the Revised Code, chapter 2, entitled Agriculture and Geology.

An act concerning the County Courts of Columbus county.

An act to incorporate the State Educational Association.

An act to authorize the raising a volunteer corps in town of Washington.

An act to amend the Revised Code concerning Idiots and Lunatics.

An act to amend the charter of the La Grange Mining Company.

An act concerning the Common Schools.

An act to abolish jury trials in Watauga county.

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolution in favor of the sureties of George W. Glass.

In favor of Col. Edward Yarborough.

Concerning Arms.

Concerning the distribution of Geological Reports.

In favor of Thomas Diggs, of Anson county.

To amend a Resolution in favor of certain entries of Cherokee Lands, passed at the last General Assembly.

Concerning the doors of the Gallery and the door of the Hall of the House of Commons.

In favor of D. C. Lilly

In favor of Leah Coleman.

In favor of Cooper Prince and John H. Harwood.

Concerning the publication of a call for a Convention of the people.

In favor of Daniel Willis and David Lewis.

Concerning the Records in the State Library—providing for their better protection.

In favor of the sureties of S. M. Ray, late Sheriff of Yancey.

In favor of the sureties of G. H. Holland, late Sheriff of Haywood county.

In favor of John Pate.

To authorize the Governor to offer $1,000 reward for an escaped criminal.

In favor of James S. Ives, of the town of Newberne.

In favor of Jonas Jenkins, late Sheriff of Jackson county.

Authorizing the appointment of additional Engrossing Clerks.

In favor of William Peace.

[Authorizing the appropriation of $1,500 to him for money expended in the erection of houses on Burke square, in this city.]

In favor of J. L. Ward, of Polk.

In favor of N. C. Norman, of Yadkin county.

In favor of the sureties of W. W. Ward, late Sheriff of Martin county.

In favor of Joseph Pritchett.

In favor of Gray Bryan.

In favor of D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer.

In favor of P. A. Smith, Attorney for the estate of M. M. Plunkett, deceased.

To defray the expenses of the Commissioners from Georgia.

In favor of Clark Bird.

In favor of J. C. Luter of Orange county.

In favor of W. Watson.

In favor of Jesse McGee, of Haywood county.

In favor of Calvin Bishop.

In favor of L. N. B. Battle, Esq.,

In favor of Josiah Collins.

In favor of Q. Busbee and others.

In favor of the Principal and Assistant Clerks of the Senate and House of Commons.

In favor of E. P. Stillwell, of Jackson.

In favor of Daniel Tucker.

In favor of John L. Cantwell.

In favor of the Doorkeepers.

Providing for the publication of certain State Records.

In favor of E. D. Hall, late Sheriff of New Hanover.

Concerning the distribution of the Revised Code.

In favor of Washington Harris, late Sheriff of Franklin.

In favor of Henry Bagley.

In favor of James C. Luter.

In favor of the estate of George Crafton.

In favor of Wm. Thompson.

In favor of W. L. Pomeroy.

Of thanks to the Doorkeepers.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1861.

County Affairs.

Court met Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

After transacting some business, such as granting letters of administration, &c. Court took a recess.

At one o'clock Court met and proceeded to the transaction of County business.

William Barrow, Esq., was elected County Trustee, without opposition.

Joseph Masten, Esq., was elected County Solicitor.

J. M. Stafford, Esq., was elected Chairman; and John Masten and Chas. Brietz, Esqs., Special Court.

Orphan's Court.—J. A. Waugh, E. A. Vogler, and M. H. Linville, Esqs.

Committee of Finance.—C. L. Banner, E. A. Vogler, and J. M. Vawter, Esqs.

Board of Superintendents of Common Schools.—Jno. E. Clayton, Wm. Goslin, Jno. Masten, J. W. Alspaugh, H. A. Holder, J. M. Stafford, A. M. Gamble, C. L. Banner, Philip Barrow, and E. A. Vogler, Esqs.

TAXES.—For County purposes and Lunatic Asylum: 80 cents on the poll and 17 cents on the $100 value of land and town property.

Tax for the Poor: 20 cents on poll, and 8 cents on the $100 value of land and town property.

Tax for the Common Schools: 20 cents on the poll, and 7 cents on the $100 value of land and town property.

No State cases on the docket of interest.

There was a considerable civil docket but little litigation. There was a number of judgments taken, &c., &c.

☞ Mr. S. R. Flynt was on Saturday last elected Constable for the Pfafftown district, over Isaac Pfaff. Mr. Flynt received 80 votes, and Mr. Pfaff 81.

Mr. N. Ketner was re-elected Constable in the Yadkin district over Mr. John Ridings. Mr. Ketner received 70 votes and Mr. Ridings 40.

☞ A new post office has been established at Lewisville, in this county, and our friend J. H. Stoltz, Esq, has been appointed Postmaster. An office has long been needed at this point.

WORTHY OF NOTE.—Notwithstanding a majority of 1123 citizens of Forsyth Co., voted against Convention, (that is against secession or disunion,) yet on Monday last the magistrates of the county elected a Special Court composed altogether of *Convention* men, or *secessionists*.

LINCOLN'S INAUGURAL.—To the exclusion of several articles prepared for this issue, we publish President Lincoln's Inaugural Address in full this week. Read it for yourselves. We have no room for comment.

In his address he favors the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, and declares his intention to collect the Revenue in the seceding States, and hold possession of the government property, but disclaims any intention of invasion or using force in doing so. Should the country be involved in civil war, he declares that he will not be the aggressor, but act on the defensive.—He thinks the best mode of settling our national troubles is to refer the whole question to the people.

THE ELECTION.

All the returns, as far as received, from the late election, will be found in this paper. That the State has gone against a Convention, by a small majority, we believe.

A number of the counties in this and the adjoining Districts, have covered themselves all over with glory; and others have done well. The people of Guilford, Randolph, Davidson, Iredell, Davie, Yadkin, Wilkes, Ashe, Surry, Stokes, Forsyth, and others, richly merit the appellation of WELL DONE! Yea even beyond our most sanguine expectations have several of them acquitted themselves, most gloriously.—And we hope the demagogues and political tricksters, especially of Surry, Stokes and Forsyth, will take the result of the late election deeply to heart, as an instructive lesson, teaching them that the PEOPLE are yet the masters, knowing their rights and daring to maintain them!

The election has resulted in a grand Union triumph; and North Carolina stands with her conservative Southern sisters, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri,—there to remain so long as there is a ray of hope left for an adjustment of our sectional difficulties.

In this connection, it should however be distinctly understood that, although the people of North Carolina are not secessionists *per se*, neither are they submissionists. They are for maintaining their rights in the Union, as long as possible.

See precinct votes of this and some neighboring counties, elsewhere.

State Convention---Members Elected.

We select from the list of members elected to the State Convention, those which we deem of the most interest to our readers:

Cumberland and Harnett.—Hon. [redacted] Bethune, Hon. J. G. Shepherd, Col. McNeil, Constitutional Union nominees. Poll: Bethune 1484, Shepherd 1612, McNeill 1603, David McNeil, secession, 484.

Randolph.—W J Long and John B Troy Union. Poll: Long 2,434, Troy 2,424.

Moore.—W P Martin, Union, by a large majority over J T Phillips, also Union.

Montgomery.—Col S H Christian, Union. Poll: Christian 810, Col Gaines (also union) 81.

Chatham.—W A Rives, L J Merritt, N Clegg, Union nominees. Poll: Rives 1854, Merritt 1815, Clegg 1784, W G Harris, disunion nominee, 175, J A Moore, ditto, 158, Scattering, ditto. 153.

Edgecombe and Wilson.—John L Bridgers and K Thigpen, secession, without opposition.

Orange.—Hon W A Graham and Capt Jno Berry, Union. Poll: Graham 1587, Berry 1512, Nash, secession, 856, Jones, ditto, 858. (Gov Swain had withdrawn in favor of Capt Berry.)

Rowan.—F E Shober and W A Houck, Union, 400 to 500 majority over N F Hall and R A Caldwell, secession.

Wake.—Hon G E Badger, W W Holden, Quentin Busbee, Union. Poll: Badger 1952, Holden 1837, Busbee 1826, Wilder, secession, 758, Rand, ditto, 758, Lewis, ditto, 745.

Guilford.—Hon James T. Morehead, Ralph Gorrell, and C P Mendenhall 1883, R P Dick, Upion and not a candidate, 393.

Iredell.—Hon A Mitchell and Col Thos A Allison, Union. No opposition, we suppose, as they have about all the votes.

Rockingham.—Dr E T Brodnax and Hon Thos Settle, Union. Poll: Brodnax 852, Settle 857, Gov Reid, "prompt action," 681, Hon A M Scales, ditto, 685.

Forsyth.—B L Patterson and T J Wilson, Union, without opposition.

Alamance.—Rufus Y McAden and H Harbour, Union. Poll: McAden 967, Harbour 905, Judge Ruffin, "State Rights," 480, Rev A G Hughes, ditto, 263, E M Holt, secession, 45.

Cabarrus.—V C Barringer, secession, by 135 majority over C Malone, Union.

Person.—Hon E G Reade, Union, by a large majority over James Holeman, secession.

Mecklenburg.—Hon J W Osborne and Wm. Johnston, secession, without opposition.

Davidson.—B A Kittrell and B C Douthit, Union, over Hargrave and Roberts.

Caswell.—Hon B Brown and W Long, Union, over R J Smith and J A Graves, disunionists.

Burke.—W W Avery, secessionist, by 36 majority over Mr. Erwin, Union.

Davie.—Sprouse, Union, 471 majority over Douthit.

Yadkin.—Hon. R. C. Puryear, Union.

Wilkes and Ashe.—Union candidates elect'd.

THE RESULT IN THE STATE.—From latest accounts it appears that the final result of the late election in the State is somewhat involved in doubt. The vote for and against a Convention is very close. Should however a Convention be called, the Union men will be largely in the ascendant, say two to one.

The Court-House Clique!

The People Triumphant!

The organ of the court-house clique, of last week, has two columns devoted to what it pleases to term "the workings of the Salem Clique." Now it is well known that we have had frequent occasion to allude to the knot of politicians around the court-house, as the "clique" who have set themselves up to rule the county; and, in *retaliation*, as an offset, we presume, the fertile imagination of our neighbor has conjured up a "Salem Clique," which, in reality, has no existence.

In regard to the late county meeting, we would briefly say, that a notice was handed to us for publication calling a meeting on the 7th February last, to "put forward men to represent us (in Convention) who are at once conservative and *loyal* to North Carolina." It came from the court-house. Next day we were notified, from the same quarter, to change the day of the meeting to the 12th; and lo and behold, when we opened the Sentinel of that week, we found the date changed to the 6th, no doubt also by order of the court-house clique.

We published the notice of "the *loyal* to North Carolina" or *State Rights meeting*, to be held on the 12th; and the call for a *Union meeting* on the 6th. The call for the Union meeting was sanctioned by respectable citizens from the country, of Winston, and of Salem; and we doubt very much if the Sentinel has been authorized to use Mr. Patterson's name in the manner it has done. We do not believe that Mr. Patterson has authorized the Sentinel to use his name at all in the premises.

If the people of Forsyth saw proper, of their own free will, to sign petitions in favor of Messrs. Patterson and Wilson, its nobody's business, but their own. It was a convenient way for them to express their choice, calmly and deliberately.

To cut the Sentinel's long story short, we will state that although the nomination of Messrs. Wilson and Patterson was made unanimous, save one,—no sooner had the meeting adjourned than the wire-workers commenced giving vent to their disappointed feelings, and even went so far as to publish a communication in the Sentinel, to the effect that Hon. A. H. Shepperd was a candidate, which the court-house clique took particular pains to impress upon the minds of the people, until Mr. Shepperd, over his own signature, exposed the trick. [redacted]ovement looks something like go- [redacted]e meeting in good faith and [redacted]y the result, does it?

But, finally, the people of Forsyth spoke in thunder-tones, on the 28th of February, endorsed by a majority of 1123, the movements of the UNION party, and signally rebuked the machinations of the court-house clique. We are satisfied.

APOLOGETIC!—To relieve our neighbors of the Sentinel from the misunderstandings and perplexities with which it seems to be surrounded, in some degree, we will state that the late appointments of the Union Candidates were not ordered to be published in the Press. We took the liberty to copy them from a hand-bill.

The intelligent reader, no doubt, corrected the ludicrous mistake the *types* made for us, when we said: "The only ground to stand on now is Union or Disunion ground, and the people have chosen the *latter*."—It should have been, have chosen the *former*.

The people must have understood us correctly, however, judging from the late vote!

☞ The Legislature elected Capt. Jno. F. Hoke, of Lincoln, Adjutant General of the State, with a salary of $1,800 a year. The question has been asked, what duties has the Adjutant General to perform to require so large a salary?

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—This splendid Panorama, illustrating the well known allegory of the "Pilgrim's Progress," by John Bunyan, is now being exhibited in this place, and meets with a very liberal patronage. The scenes are very interesting and convey wholesome lessons. Some of the landscape views are truly fine and beautiful, while the whole is, undoubtedly, one of the finest panoramas now on exhibition.

The citizens of this place and vicinity are indebted to E. A. Vogler, Esq., for this rich treat, as it was through his instrumentality that the proprietor was induced to visit Salem. Those who have not visited this exhibition, should not fail to embrace the opportunity offered only for a few more days.

☞ The Sentinel does not deny that it sympathizes with the *Secessionists*;—and says "we always sympathize with what is noble, good and true."

☞ "Omega" has been received, but we respectfully beg leave to decline the publication of the communication, as we desire as much as possible, to exclude personalities from the columns of the Press.

FORSYTH COUNTY.

	Wilson.	Patterson.	No Convention.	Convention.
Winston,	580	537	484	115
Waughtown,	97	105	98	27
Kernersville,	216	185	196	83
Adams',	77	68	78	6
Edmondson's,	89	51	89	3
Sedge Garden.	119	119	110	26
Bethania,	146	146	130	23
Sides',	44	46	44	9
Lewisville,	130	145	129	25
Stafford's,	71	71	56	19
	1519	1473	1409	286

Majority against Convention 1123.

DAVIDSON COUNTY.

	Douthit.	Kittrell.	Hargrave.	Roberts.	Convention.	No Convention.
Lexington,	415	410	174	170	185	407
Tyro,	47	47	78	78	77	46
Yadkin Inst.	66	64	7	5	2	72
Clemmonsville	99	100				106
Shelton's	143	137	31	32	11	169
Lindseys,	227	227	8	8	6	230
Brownstown	97	98	13	12	15	110
Thomasville,	255	255	17	17	31	251
Lee's	69	69	8	9	3	75
Ward's	102	102	11	11	6	122
Jackson Hill,	206	202	35	34	30	218
	1726	1711	382	376	366	1806

Majority against Convention 1440.

SURRY COUNTY.

	No Convention.	Convention.	Haymore, Uni.	Hamlin, Disun
Mt. Airy	443	17	442	16
Dobson,	157	76	142	87
Fentriss,	92	2	88	3
Denney's,	38	8	39	7
Whitaker's	88	15	87	15
Rockford,	55	40	51	42
Bitting's,	91	4	86	2
Brown's Mill,	44	9	43	9
Haystack,	42	21	39	24
Nixon's,	86	15	88	13
	1136	207	1085	218

Majority against Convention 929.
Haymore's majority 867.

STOKES COUNTY.

Hon. Jno. Hill,	915	No Convention,	890
W. Taylor,	151	Convention,	204
Hill's maj.	764	maj.	686

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

Majority for Convention about 300; Thos. Settle, Esq., and Dr. E. T. Brodnax, Union candidates, elected by 171 majority.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

	Convention.	No Convention.
Alamance,	293	1101
Bertie,	138	682
Bladen,	480	460
Brunswic,	627	61
Burke,	718	273
Cabarrus,	898	306
Caldwell		maj. 500
Carteret,	4 maj.	
Caswell,	692	137
Catawba,	918	168
Chatham,	283	1795
Craven, (incom.,)	854	359
Chowan,	304	222
Cleaveland,	1270	117
Columbus,	620	188
Cumberland,	585	718
Duplin,	1252	71
Davidson,	866	1806
Davie,	268	734
Edgecombe,	1518	17
Forsyth,	286	1409
Franklin,	794	79
Gaston,	864	166
Granville,	1056	743
Greene,	437	106
Guilford,	118	2711
Halifax,	1049	89
Harnett,	453	241
Hertford,	216	269
Iredell,	191	1820
Johnston,	741	621
Jones,	200 maj.	
Lenoir,	447	195
Lincoln,	708	86
Martin	800 maj.	
McDowell,	638	217
Moore,	137	1257
Montgomery,	81	870
Mecklenburg,	1196 maj.	
Nash,	939	98
New Hanover,	1781	210
Northampton,	576	327
Onslow,	631	30
Orange,	460	1417
Pasquotank,	160	430
Person,	593	167
Pitt,	890 maj.	
Richmond,	588	251
Robeson,	588	907
Rowan,		maj. 400
Rockingham,	808	570
Randolph,	45	2466
Rutherford,	970	308
Sampson,	972	530
Stokes,	204	890
Surry,	907	1186
Union,	548	468
Wake,	1466	1246
Warren,	774	33
Washington,	288	418
Wayne,	1250	242
Wilkes,	56	1875
Yadkin,	34	1490

DIED.

In Crawfordsville, Indiana, on the 18th of February, of consumption, JACOB CHRISTMAN, formerly of this place, aged 62 years, 2 months and 20 days.

DAILY BANNER.

We offer the Daily *Banner* to country subscribers and all others, at *ten cents* a week. Fifty cents will insure its visits for five weeks, or one dollar for ten weeks. We shall be in the thickest of the Union fight from this time until the question is decided. We shall give full reports of the proceedings of the State Convention. Send in your names and your money. The Banner is the only Daily Paper in Raleigh. Address

FRANK I. WILSON & Co.

Feb. 28, 1861.

For the Press.

Union Meeting at Lewisville.

A number of the citizens of Forsyth county met, agreeably to previous appointment, at Blackburn's Schoolhouse, on Wednesday evening the 21st instant, to consult upon the dangers which seem to threaten the peace and harmony of our country.

On motion, Henry Hart, Esq., was called to the chair, and G. V. Fulp and J. H. Stoltz, Esq'rs., requested to act as secretaries. The Chairman then arose and explained the object of the meeting in a few brief and appropriate remarks.

On motion of W. B. Stipe, G. V. Fulp, Vabel Craft, Alex Ridings, Tennison Jarvis and J. H Stoltz were announced by the chair as a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the meeting.

The committe immediately retired, and during their absence the meeting was addressed by Major W. B. Stipe and John Blackburn, Esq., who both spoke at some length in a manner wich did honor to themselves and to the cause, which they were so zealously advocating.

At the close of Mr. Blackburn's remarks the committee returned and asked leave to report.

The following preamble and resolutions were then read, and unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, the Legislature of North Carolina has passed a Law authorizing the Governor to call a Convention of Delegates from the several counties to take some action in regard to our Federal relations, therefore

Resolved, That we disapprove of so much of the action of our Representatives, as relates to the calling of a convention at this crisis, from the fact that a Convention, in our opinion, is unnecessary, unless we, as a State, wish to secede from the Union.

Resolved, That in our opinion the present existing causes are not sufficient to justify any State in this Union in seceding.

Resolved, That we consider the Federal Constitution to be the sufficient ground work of our liberties and of the people's rights, both North and South; and that a strict conformity to that Constitution by all parties, is sufficient to satisfy every reasonable and disinterested citizen.

Resolved, That should a Convention become unavoidable, we denounce hasty and rash measures, and advise compromising and conciliatory course of action.

Resolved, That notwithstanding the Southern States have suffered some wrongs, it would be more advisable to attempt an enforcement of and conformity to the present Federal Constitution, than rashly to sever the chain of our Union, and run the risk of the formation of a new Confederacy.

Resolved, That we believe the secession movement, so far as it has gone, to be rash and inconsiderate, and calculated to involve our country in war bloodshed and final ruin, if not speedily checked.

Resolved, That in our opinion, the safety of our property, and our families and our lives require of us, that we oppose the secession of North Carolina until we discover some cause for so doing which cannot be remedied by friendly and peaceable means.

Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Peoples Press for publication.

Union speeches were then heard from various persons, after which, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

HENRY HART, *Chairman*.

G. V. FULP, J. H. STOLTZ, } *Secretaries*.

***Raleigh Standard and Greensboro Patriot please copy.

[The above proceedings were handed in too late for publication last week.—EDS.]

TOWN AFFAIRS.

COMMISSIONERS' HALL, Feb. 26, 1861.

The Board met, Mayor presiding. Present Messrs. Keehln, Siewers, Blum, Belo, Martin and Mickey.

A communication was read from the Mayor of Winston, informing the Board that the Commissioners of Winston had agreed to the proposition of straightening the streets between the corporations; and on motion, Messrs. Belo and Mickey were appointed a committee on the part of the Salem Commissioners to carry out the resolutions.

Complaint having been made in regard to the discharge of fire arms within the corporate limits, it was ordered that the regulation referring to that subject should be enforced against offenders.

Also determined upon that persons making walks across the streets shall procure the advice of the Street Commissioner in regard to height, &c.

FEB. 28, 1861.

The board met at the call of the Mayor,—all members present.

The following resolutions were adopted:

The several offices of the town shall be thus combined.

Two officers shall be elected, who shall, in addition to their duties as constables, act as night watch,—the one from dark until 12 o'clock p. m., and the other from 12 o'clock p. m., till 4 o'clock a. m.

The officer of the fore part of the night shall also attend to and light the St. Lamps, attend to Commissioners' Hall, and act as Street Commissioner superintending the McAdamizing of the streets and keeping them in repair. Salary $225 00.

The officer in the after part of the night to collect the town tax. Salary $140 00.

Both subject to such restrictions as the Board may see proper. Adjourned.

During the conflagration of Canton caused by the bombardment of the British, the extensive medical warehouse of our countryman Dr. J. C. Ayar of Lowell, (the depot of his Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, for China,) was totally destroyed. He now makes a demand upon our Government for indemnity for the loss of his property, and hence will grow another nut to crack with our elder brother Johnny. Sick as it Doctor; and if our Government maintains our rights wherever your pills are sold, we shall only be unprotected on tracts that are very barren.—Reformer, Trenton, N. J.

PICTURES

ALL sizes—all colors—all prices,—with or without frames, at the BOOKSTORE.

BIBLES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE

From the Richmond Whig.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE SETTLEMENT.

The following is the plan finally agreed up on by the Peace Conference, recently assembled at Washington, for an adjustment of our national differences. We merely take occasion to commend the whole subject to the full and candid consideration of our readers, satisfied that an adjustment so fair, just and complete, will meet with the enthusiastic and almost unanimous approval of the people of the whole country:

SEC. 1. In all the present territory of the United States north of the parallel of thirty-six degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude, involuntary servitude, except in punishment for crime, is prohibited. In all the present territory south of that line, the status of persons held to involuntary service or labor, as it now exists, shall not be changed, nor shall any law be passed by Congress of the Territorial Legislature to hinder or prevent the taking of such persons from any of the States of this Union to said territory, nor to impair the rights arising from said relation; but the same shall be subject to judicial cognizance in the Federal courts, according to the course of the common law. When any Territory north or south of said line, within such boundary as Congress may prescribe, shall contain a population equal to that required for a member of Congress, it shall, if its form of Government be republican, be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, with or without involuntary servitude, as the constitution of such State may provide.

SEC. 2. No territory shall be acquired by the United States except by discovery and for naval and commercial stations, depots, and transit routes, without the concurrence of a majority of all the Senators from States which allow involuntary servitude, and a majority of all the Senators from States which prohibit that relation; nor shall territory be acquired by treaty unless the votes of a majority of the Senators from each class of States hereinbefore mentioned be cast as a part of the two-thirds majority necessary to the ratification of such treaty.

SEC. 3. Neither the Constitution, nor any amendment thereof, shall be construed to give Congress power to regulate, abolish, or control, within any State, the relation established or recognized by the laws thereof touching persons held to labor or involuntary service therein, nor to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in the District of Columbia without the consent of Maryland and without the consent of the owners, or making the owners who do not consent just compensation; nor the power to interfere with or prohibit Representatives and others from bringing with them to the District of Columbia, retaining, and taking away, persons so held to labor or service; nor the power to interfere with or abolish involuntary service in places under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States within those States and Territories where the same is established or recognized; nor the power to prohibit the removal or transportation of persons held to labor or involuntary service in any State or Territory of the United States to any other State or Territory thereof where it is established or recognized by law or usage; and the right during transportation by sea or river of touching at ports, shores, and landings, and of landing in case of distress, shall exist; but not the right of transit in or through any State or Territory, or of sale or traffic against the laws thereof. Nor shall Congress have power to authorize any higher rate of taxation of persons held to labor or service than on land. The bringing into the District of Columbia of persons held to labor or service for sale, or placing them in depots to be afterwards transferred to other places for sale as merchandize, is prohibited.

SEC. 4. The third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution shall not be construed to prevent any of the States, by appropriate legislation and through the action of their judicial and ministerial officers, from enforcing the delivery of fugitives from labor to the person to whom such service or labor is due.

SEC. 5 The foreign slave trade is hereby forever prohibited; and it shall be the duty of Congress to pass laws to prevent the importation of slaves, coolies, or persons held to service or labor into the United States and the Territories from places beyond the limits thereof.

SEC. 6. The first, third, and fifth sections, together with this section of these amendments, and the third paragraph of the second section of the first article of the Constitution, and the third paragraph of the second section of the fourth article thereof, shall not be amended or abolished without the consent of all the States

SEC. 7. Congress shall provide by law that the United States shall pay to the owner the full value of his fugitive from labor, in all cases when the marshal or other officer, whose duty it was to arrest such fugitive, was prevented from so doing, by violence or intimidation, from mobs or riotous assemblages, or when, after arrest, such fugitive was rescued by like violence or intimidation, and the owner thereby deprived of the same; and the acceptance of such payment shall preclude the owner from further claim to such fugitive. Congress shall provide by law for securing to the citizens of each State the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

THE VOTE.

On the first Proposition, the vote was, yeas 9; nays 8. Divided—New York and Kansas, 2. Not voting Indiana. North Carolina and Virginia voting nay.

Second Proposition:—Yeas 11, nays 8. Divided, New York and Kansas, 2. North Carolina and Virginia voted nay.

Third Proposition.—Yeas 12, nays 7. Divided, N. Y. and Kansas, 2. North Carolina and Virginia voted yea.

Fourth Proposition.—Yeas 15, nays 4. Divided N. Y, and Kansas. N C. and Va. voted yea.

Fifth Proposition.—Yeas 16 Nays 5. N. C. and Virginia voted nay.

Sixth Proposition.—Yeas 11, nays 9. Divided, New York. North Carolina and Va. voted nay.

Seventh Proposition.—Yeas 12, nays 7. Divided, New York. Not voting, Massachusetts. Virginia voting yea, North Carolina nay.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE.—After the whole plan of compromise, as above given, had been passed, a statement was drawn up to accompany its presentation to Congress. This statement sets forth that the Conference having adopted the following proposed amendments to the Constitution," recommends them to the immediate action of Congress as calculated to restore peace and harmony to the country. A vote being taken on this recommennation to Congress, it was adopted unanimously, and thus it goes to Congress with the sanction of the entire Convention. A Committee was then appointed to convey it direct to Congress, when the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

HAWK'S HISTORY.

VOL. 1, HAWK'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA, for sale at the Bookstore.—Price only 50 cents. Sent by mail, postage prepaid, 60 cents. Address

March, 6, 1861. O. A. KEEHLN,
46-6mpd. Salem, N. C.

INAUGURAL OF LINCOLN.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

Fellow-Citizens of the United States:

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that, by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property, peace and personal security are to be endangered. There never has been any reasonable cause for such apprehension. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the public speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare, that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it now exists, and I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recalled them; and, more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and contract its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by armed forces, of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes."

I now reiterate those sentiments, and in doing so, I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible, that the property, peace, and security of no sections are to be in anywise endangered by the incoming administration. I add to that: all the protection which, consistently with the Constitution and the laws, can be given, will be cheerfully given to all the States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor.—The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any other of its provisions:

"No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law given is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution—to this provision as much as to any other. To the proposition, then, that slaves, whose cases come within the terms of this clause, shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous. Now, if they would make the effort, in good temper, would they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law, by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath. There is some difference of opinion whether this clause should be enforced by [illegible] State authority; but surely that difference is not a very [illegible]

slave is to be surrendered, it can be of but little consequenne to him or to others by which authority it is done; and should any one in any case be content that his oath shall go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again: in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave; and might it not be well, at the same time, to provide by law for the enforcement of that clause in the Constitution which guarantees that "the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States?"

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservations, and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules. And while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed, than to violate any of them, trusting to find immunity in having them held to be unconstitutional.

It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President, under our national Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have, in succession, administered the executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it thro many perils, generally with great success. Yet, with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task, for the brief constitutional term of four years, under great and peculiar difficulties. A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore menaced, is now formally admitted. I shall hold that in contemplation of universal law, and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied, if not expressed in the fundamental law of National Governments. It is safe to to assert that no government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our national Constitution, and the Union will endure forever; it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of contract, merely, can it, as a contract; be practically unmade by less than all the parties who made it? One party to a contract may violate it, break it, so to speak; but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles, we find these propositions, that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual—confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution; it was formed, in fact, by the articles of association, in 1774; it was matured and continued by the Declaration of Independence in 1776; it was further matured, and the faith of all these 13 States expressly pledged and engaged that it should be perpetual, by the articles of Confederation in 1778; and, finally, in 1787, one of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing, the Constitution was to insure a more perfect union. But if destruction of the Union, by one, or by a part only of the States, be lawfully possible, the Union is less perfect than before—the Constitution having lost the vital element of perpetuity. It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully go out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void, and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States are insurrectionary or revolutionary, according to circumstances. I therefore consider that, in view of the Constitution and the laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisite means, or in some authorized manner direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but as the declared purpose of the Union that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there need be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none, unless it be forced upon the national authority.

The power confided to me will be used to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the Government, and to collect the duties on imports; but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion—no using of force against, or arming the people anywhere. Where hostility to the United States in any interior locality be so great and unusual as to prevent competent resident citizens from holding federal offices, will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among the people for that object. While the strict legal right may exist in the Government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irrational, and so nearly impracticable withal, that I deem it better to forego, for the time, the uses of such offices. The mails unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union. So far as possible, the people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to call thought and reflection. The course here indicated will be followed. unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper; and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope of a peaceful solution of the national troubles, and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events, and are glad to do it, I will neither affirm nor deny; but if there be such I will address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak, before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our national fabric, with all its benefits, its memories, its hopes—would it not be wise to ascertain precisely why we do it?—Will you hazard so desperate a step, while there is any possibilty that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence. Will you—while the certain ills you fly to are greater them all the real ones you fly from—will you risk the fearful commission of so fearful a mistake.

All profess to be content in the Union if all constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not.—Happily, the human mind is so constituted that no part can reach to the audacity of doing this thing. If you can point out a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied—if by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify a revolution. I certainly would, if such a right were a vital one, but such is not our case. All individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negotiations, guarantics and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them.—But no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration. No foresight can anticipate nor any document of a reasonable length contain express provisions for all possible questions. Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or State authority? The Constitution does not expressly say. May Congress prohibit slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the territories? The Constitution does not expressly say. From questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them into majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, than acquiescesne on one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent, which in turn will divide and ruin them; for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy, a year or two hence, arbitrarily secede again, precisely as portions of the present Union now claim to secede from it? All who cherish disunion sentiments are educated to the exact temper of doing this.

Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly, the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy.

A majority held in restraint by constitutional checks and limitations, and always changing easily with deliberate changes of popular opinions and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it, does of necessity fly to anarchy or despotism. Unanimity is impossible. The rule of minority, as a permanent arrangement, is wholly inadmissible. So that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism, in some form, is all that is left. I do not forget the position assumed by some, that constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court—nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any case upon the parties to a suit, or to the object of that suit.

While they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all departments of the Government—while it is obviously possible that such decisions may be erroneous in any given case—still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case, with the chance that it may be overruled and never become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice. At the same time, the candid citizen must confess that, if the policy of the Government, upon vital questions affecting the whole people, is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court, the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between the parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers—having practically to that extent resigned their Government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the court and judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink, to decide cases of property brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of the country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended. While the other believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extended. This is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade [are as fully executed] as any laws can be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligations in both cases—a few break over. Each, I think, cannot be perfectly cured; and it would be worse in both cases after separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable gulf between them. A husband and wife may be divorced, and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other; but the different parts of our country cannot do this. They cannot but remain face to face—and intercourse, either amicable or hostile, must continue between them. Is it possible, then, to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after the separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends? Suppose you go to war; you cannot fight always, and when, after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it. When they grow weary of the existing government, they can exercise their constitutional right to amending it, or their revolutionary right to dismember and overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the national Constitution amended; while I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the rightful authority of the people over the whole subject, to be exercised in either of the modes presented in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor rather than oppose a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I would venture to add that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, in that it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take or repel propositions originated by others, not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would either wish to accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution—which amendment, however, I have not seen—has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institution of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be the implied construction of the law, I have no objection to its being made express and irrevocable. The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him [illegible] for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this, also if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to him hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him so far as his personal action can avail.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world in our present differences? Is either party without faith of being in the right.

May the Almighty ruler of nations, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on your side of the South. That truth and that justice, will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the form of government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very brief intervals. While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, reflect calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time. If there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new administration will have no remedy if it should change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there is still no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and warm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust all our present difficulties.

In your hands, my dissatisfied friends and countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail you. You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while I shall have the most solemn one to protect, preserve and defend it. I am loth to cease to believe that we are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies—though passion may have strained, it must not break, our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field and patriot's grave to every loving heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

WE KNOW

of no proprietary medicines which have been received with so much favor as those prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., of Lowell, Mass.—In no case do they fail to meet any reasonable expectations entertained by the patients; and physicians in every section of the country use them constantly in their practice. See long advertisement in another column.

A SECOND HAND PIANO for sale, cheap. Apply at this Office.

PORT FOLIOS
In Great variety at the Bookstore.

The Inauguration.—Lincoln and his Friends badly Frightened—Sharp Shooters Stationed on the House Tops—All the Avenues to the City Guarded.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—A few incidents of the day will serve to show how badly Abraham and his friends were alarmed.

The local troops and two companies of Federal soldiers formed the Presidential escort. The great body of the Federal Forces were kept in reserve, in the event any attempt should have been made to assault the "rail splitter."

For the first time in the history of the government, several prominent house-tops all along the route of the procession, were occupied by detachments of riflemen—sharp shooters.

All the principal avenues of approach to the city, were guarded by detachments of the local military corps.

The day was fine, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the occasion.

The military display was creditable, but the civil portion very inferior—below mediocrity.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The Senate was in secret session one hour and a half, and confirmed W. H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State, S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury; S. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War; S. Wells, Secretary of Navy; C. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of Interior; M. Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster-General, and E. Bates, of Missouri, Attorney-General. The votes were unanimous for all excepting Bates and Blair, four or five votes being cast against each.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, March 1.—The Peace Congress proposition was taken up

Mr. Hunter, of Virginia, moved an amendment striking out the 1st section, (the Territorial division,) and insert the first article of the Crittenden proposition.

The motion was discussed until adjournment.

HOUSE.—The army bill was debated.

The Report of the Committee of Thirty-Three was taken up, but nothing done with it.

A resolution admitting New Mexico was tabled.

A resolution amending the Fugitive Slave law was passed. A resolution for the rendition of fugitives from justice was debated and rejected.

The Speaker asked leave to lay before the House the Peace Congress proposition objected to.

EVENING SESSION.—The House refused to take up the Peace Congress proposition, by a vote of 92 to 65—it requiring a two-thirds vote.

The Nevada Territorial bill was taken up, and will probably pass.

SENATE, March 2.—The Peace Conference propositions were taken up.—Mr. Lane, of Oregon, had on Friday pronounced them a chart, a deception and a humbug.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied pungently to Mr. Lane, bringing down the galleries, which were cleared. The Peace Conference propositions were further debated. Several minor appropriations were concurred in.

Mr. Pugh moved to substitute the Crittenden for the Peace Conference propositions.

At midnight the Senate took a recess until 7 o'clock, Sunday night.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—The desecration of the Sabbath last night by the United States Senate, accomplished nothing whatever calculated to benefit the country.

Corwin's amendment to the Constitution was passed by a vote of 24 to 12.

Mr. Crittenden's proposition was taken up. He moved to substitute the propositions of the Peace Congress instead of his own. Lost. His propositions were then rejected by a vote of 20 to 14.

Seward's proposition for a National Convention was rejected by a vote of 25 to 14.

Rest unimportant.

NOTICE!

THE undersigned having this day taken out letters of administration on the estate of William Holland, dec'd, will proceed to sell at public sale, on **Friday the 5th day of April next**, at the former residence of the deceased, in Forsyth county, two miles North East of Salem, a valuable plantation consisting of about **160 Acres**, one half of which is WOOD LAND of the best quality, with a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Barn, a choice Orchard, and Mill thereon.

Also 2 Double Bedsteads, 2 Single Bedsteads, Corner Cupboard, Clock, Stove, Tables, Closets, Wardrobes, Chairs, 2 Bureaus, 1 Desk, Spinning Wheels, Reel, Carpets, Steelyards, Large Copper Kettle, Cooking Utensils, Leather; 1 Cow, 1 two horse and 1 one horse Wagon, 1 Carriage, and a lot of harness. Wheat, Barley: a Cutting Box, Wheat Fan, Farming Tools of every description; Cabinet Makers Bench, a full assortment of Cabinet Maker's Tools; Grind Stone, Crosscut Saw, Scythe and Cradle, Blacksmith Bellows, Shoe Bench, Saddle, Ploughs, Hogsheads, Dried Peaches and Apples, Wool Carding Machine, sawed and hewed Timber suitable for house builders, Walnut plank. The remainder of the Hot House Plants, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

Also 2 town lots in Salem, beyond Mr. Patterson's residence.

General notice is hereby given to all creditors of said estate, to present their claims duly authenticated, within the time limited by law for that purpose, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Debtors to the said estate will also please make payment immediately.

THEO. F. KEEHLN, Adm'r.

Salem, March 8th, 1861.

N. B. No ardent spirits will be allowed to be sold during the days of the sale, on any part of the land belonging to the plantation.

45-tds. T. F. K., Adm'r.

10 CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 24th day of January, 1861, an apprenticed free negro, named Henry Owens, said boy is eighteen years of age, rather yellow, five feet eight inches high, and weighs about 165 pounds.

I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said boy, as I intend to enforce the law against all such persons.

JOHN NULL.

Forsyth Co., N. C., March 4, 1861. 46-4tpd.

Dried Fruit For Sale.

ANY person in want of DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PEARS, BLACKBERRIES, &c., will please call at Hann's, where they can be supplied.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 5w. pd.

LIST YOUR TAXES.

I AM now ready, at the Drug Store, to take the list of taxables for the year 1861, within the limits of the incorporation.

All persons failing to list by the 1st of April, render themselves liable to pay a double tax.

By order of the Commissioners.

A. T. ZEVELY, MAYOR.

Salem, March 1, 1861. 45-5t.

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the

DRUG STORE.

Sale of Town Lots.

ON Friday, March 8th next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, a number of TOWN LOTS, situated within the incorporated limits of Winston, and lying on Elm and Cherry Streets.

Sale to begin at 1 o'clock, p. m., with the lot immediately West of the Public School House.

Conditions will be made known at the time of sale. S. THOS. PFOHL, Warden.

Salem, Feb. 13, 1861. 44-4d

GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted Fresh & Genuine,

Enquire at this Office.

I. O. O. F.

A SPECIAL meeting of Salem Lodge, No 36, I. O. O. F, is hereby called on Friday evening, March 8th, at 7 o'clock. Members are urgently requested to attend.

A. T. ZEVELY, N. G.

March 8th, 1861.

WINDING UP.

THE undersigned having determined to wind up their business, are offering their stock, consisting of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Glass and Queensware, Notions, &c., &c.

for sale at prices merely to cover prime cost and expenses. Call and judge for yourselves.

☞ All persons indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to make payment immediately,—or if they wish any further indulgence, they must give their notes with good security. In the present uncertain condition of public affairs it is unreasonable to suppose that we will open new accounts, or leave old ones unsettled.

H. M. LASH & CO.

Feb. 15th, 1861. 43-tf

Gilt and Rosewood Moulding

For Picture Frames. Frames made to order.—These frames, for cheapness and beauty, surpass all others. For sale at the Bookstore.

North Carolina, } IN EQUITY.
STOKES COUNTY.

John F. New and others,
vs. Daniel New and others.

Petition for sale of Land and Negroes, for petitions filed, Fall Term, 1860.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Daniel New, John William New, Columbus Cloud, Mary Ann Gilliland, George L. Cloud, Rachel Ridge, Jerome Cloud, Susan Cloud, William Cloud, John William Burge, Nancy Burge, Richard Burge, Calvin Burge, Mary Burge, George D. Burge, Martha H. Burge, Woody C. Burge and Matilda C. Burge reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the Court-house in Danbury, on the 3rd Monday after the 4th Monday in March next and answer the petitioner, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, J. W. DAVIS, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Stokes, at Office in Danbury, this 17th day of January, 1861.

Jan. 25.-6w-$5] J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Small Profits and Quick Sales.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and customers that he has come to the conclusion to change his manner of doing business. From and after the first day of 1861 he will sell his goods for less money than that sells on a credit, which he will make apparent to any who may give him a call.

All persons having accounts with me will please call and settle by cash or note,—cash preferred.

☞ A new lot of CLOTHING and GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS just received by express, which will be sold low for cash. Give us a call.

P. A. WILSON & CO.

Winston, Jan. 4, 1861. 37-tf

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

☞ **Schools** and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

NOTICE.

WISHING to close our books at the end of each year, we would request all those indebted to us to settle their accounts by note or otherwise. PFOHL BROTHERS.

Salem, December 21, 1860. 38-2m.

SOUTHERN PILE OINTMENT.

FOR sale at the Salem Drug Store. This is an invaluable remedy for those afflicted.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A LOT of Fresh Garden Seeds just received at the DRUG STORE

Varnishes! Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1, COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.,

All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

Call at the SALEM DRUG-STORE.

POETRY.

From the Southern Field and Fireside.

LIVE FOR SOMETHING.

Live for something; be not idle;
Look about thee for employ:
Sit not down to useless dreaming,
Labor and its sweets enjoy.
Folded hands are ever weary,
Selfish hearts are never gay;
Life for thee hath many duties,
Active be, then, while you may.

Scatter blessings in thy pathway,
Gentle words and cheering smiles
Better are than gold or silver,
With their grief dispelling wiles.
As the pleasant sunshine falleth
Ever on the grateful earth,
So let sympathy and kindness
Gladden well the darken'd hearth.

Hearts there are oppress'd and weary—
Drop the tear of sympathy,
Whisper words of hope and comfort,
Give, and thy reward shall be
Joy unto thy soul returning
From this perfect fountain-head;
Freely as thou freely givest,
Shall the grateful light be shed.

FLORIDA FORREST.

Savannah, Ga.

HUMOROUS.

TOO GOOD TO KEEP.

A few years ago, just as Know-Nothingism was on its decline, Mr. G., a Democrat, and Mr. H., a Know-Nothing were the opposing candidates for the sheriffality in one of our Western counties. Mr. H. was informed that in a certain corner of the county was an old man who had some four or five sons old enough to vote, and that it would be well for him to visit the old gentleman, and see if he could not obtain the support of himself and his sons, as it was a fixed fact that they would all vote the same ticket.

Consequently Mr. H. rode up about nine or ten o'clock in the morning, and found the old man and his wife in some trouble. He had killed a large hog that morning, which, all cleaned and scraped, was hanging on the scaffold, and the "boys" had all gone to the field to work, forgetting to take the hog to the smoke house. Mr. H. announced himself as a candidate for the office of sheriff.

"Well," said the old man, "I'm going for you. I had heard you were a candidate. My boys and all my neighbors are for you."

"Yes," put in the old woman, "we are for you. If I had a boy that didn't vote for you, I'd disinherit him."

"Confound them boys," ejaculated the old man, "they've gone off and left this hog hanging here, and I can't *tote* him."

The visions of the whole neighborhood vote rose before the aspiring eyes of Mr. H., and with an unselfish patriotic spirit he volunteered his services to carry the hog to the smoke-house. He himself was our informant, and we will tell the rest of the story in his own language:

"It was a devilish heavy tote, and I smelt like a hog for a week afterwards. I remained an hour or more in conversation with the old gentleman and his wife. Every now and then the old woman would fling out something against the Know-Nothings, and I was careful not to inform her that I was one of them.—They pressed me to stay to dinner, but thinking I had every thing secure there, I determined, you may rest assured we are all for you!" Just then," continued H., "I perceived he and his wife had taken me to be G. I left without undeceiving them; bur after that I was careful to tell my name distinctly wherever I went. I determined never to tell the story, but it was too good to keep."

H. was beaten and G. elected, and that old man, his boys and neighbors all voted for the man that *toted* the hog.

A DISTINCTION AND A DIFFERENCE.

A magistrate in Southwark, Philadelphia, was greatly puzzled a short time since with the following item in a bill, on which he was about issuing a summons:

"*To stealing one axe*, 37 cents."

"How is this, sir," said "old frizzle wig" with indignation, "d'ye charge a man 3 levys for stealing his axe?"

"I do that sir," said the plaintiff, submissively, "and every reasonable it is."

Reasonable! you villain, don't you know it will take you to the State prison?"

"Bless my soul!" exclaimed the alarmed suitor, "do you call that *jail*?"

"No I call it earnest; and so you'll find it unless you give Mr. Robison his axe again."

"Why I was done with it, and gav it to him two weeks ago."

"Then you may thank your stars he did not prosecute you!"

"Prosecute me!" I ought to have sued him before, he was very provoking when I ax'd him for the money, and wanted to fob me off with a quarter and fip."

"Put him on," said the justice to a constable, "he's the most barefaced rascal that ever I met with. Steal a man's axe, ad wants to be paid for it!"

The constable hinted that his honor had mistaken the case. It was for *stealing* the axe, that is, putting steel on the edge of it, that the charge was made.

"Oh, ay sure enough," said the 'squire,' "see what it is to want education. Never make out another bill, Mr. Bellows, without a dictionary at your elbow. It may get you into prison before you know it.

WHAT'S in a name? The following are places of note in the county of Hanover, Va.

Negro Foot, Hell Town, Buzzard Roost, Ring, Dog Town, Free Negro Town, and Pole Cat.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Classical names to be sure, but we hear these names of places in a county in North Carolina:

Burnt Coat, Torn Shirt, Lousy Level, Lick Lizard, Snatch It, Pinch Gut Bull Tail, Hell's Delight, and Purgatory.—*Wash. Constitution.*

We defy competition.

Ohio is not entirely deficient in this class of names for localities. We have heard of Pucker, Brush, Squad Gut, Lousetown and Potleg.—*Toledo Blade.*

We think that a certain town in Rockingham County, New Hampshire, can fully equal any of these, for instance.—Frying Pan Lane, Fighting Road, Skunk street, Drinkwater, Tattle street, Hog Pen Meadow, Rum Hill, Hell Gate, Horse Hill, Trundlebed Alley, Stumpfield, Bumblefunk Path, and Devil's Hog Lot.

NOW WITHIN REACH OF ALL!

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

SEWING MACHINES,

295 Broadway, New York.

THE public attention is respectfully requested to the following cards of Elias Howe Jr., and the Grover and Baker S. M. Company:

A Card from the Grover & Baker S. M. Company.

Our Patents being now established by the Courts, we are enabled to furnish the Grover and Baker Machine, with important improvements, at greatly

REDUCED PRICES.

The moderate price at which machines, making the Grover & Baker stitch, can now be had brings them within the reach of all, and renders the use of Machines making inferior stitches as unnecessary as it is unwise.

Persons desiring the best Machines, and the right to use them, must not only be sure to buy machines making the Grover and Baker stitch, but also that such machines are made and stamped under our patents and those of Elias Howe, Jr.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,
495 Broadway, N. Y.

A Card from Elias Howe, Jr.

All persons are cautioned not to make, deal in, or use any Sewing Machines which sew from two spools and make the stitch known as the Grover & Baker stitch, unless the same are purchased from the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Co., or their Agents, or Licensee, and stamped under my patent of September 10, 1846.

Said Company and their licenses, alone are legally authorized under their own patent, and my said patent, during the extended term thereof, to make and sell this kind of Sewing Machine, and all others are piracies upon my said patent, and will be dealt with accordingly, whenever found. ELIAS HOWE, JR.

New York.

REFERENCES IN SALEM, N. C.—Mrs. D. H. Starbuck, Mrs. H. A. Lemly, Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. R. DeSchweinitz, R. L. Patterson, Esq., W. H. Hall, and others.

D. R. Leak, Esq., Germanton.

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☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. ☜

O. A. KEEHLN, Agent, Salem, N. C.

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AND
MACHINERY.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of MILL WORK

They will furnish all kinks of Mill-building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice.

Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.
Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Miss Anna Arrington,	Rufus Harman,
" Jane Brown,	Joseph Holder,
W. G. Bullard,	S. G. Koesler,
W. Ball,	Jonas Leinbach,
David Brown,	Andrew Longworth,
Miss Bettie Bruner,	J. H. Lindsay,
Spencer Boyden,	Miss Julian C. Long,
Isaac Brown,	" Isa. M. Mascanner,
Miss Maggie Barnerd,	T. Martin,
W. G. Bodenhamer,	G. E. Meeker,
H. Beckerdite,	Jacob Parnel, 2
Miss Mollie Chandler,	James Payne,
A. Clodfelter,	J. T. Rights,
D. A. Davis,	Miss Livingsteehman,
T. W. Dunn,	A. Sheek,
E. Dobenhamer,	Charles R. Staley,
Junius French,	Levi Tuck,
Rely W. Hooper,	Isaac Teague, 2
John Harman,	John Wire,
Miss Catherine Hines,	Eli Wear,
Wm. H. Harris.	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., Feb. 15th, 1861.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT
FOR THE
GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50 tf

COD LIVER OIL AND COD LIVER OIL JELLY,

A new preparation flavored so as to conceal the taste of the Oil. Cod Liver Oil in Capsules, at the DRUG STORE.

A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS,

AND JUVENILE BOOKS, suitable for presents at the BOOKSTORE.

SMALL POX!

VACCINATION done at short notice by DR. J. F. SHAFFNER. Feb. 1—3w.

INKS,—Black, Red and Blue. Indelible Ink, at the DRUG STORE.

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We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at
BONER & CRIST'S.
May 11, 1860. 4-tf.

Flavoring Extracts at the Drug Store.

ESS GINGER to be had on reasonable term by calling at the Drug Store

FINE HAIR, HAT, & CLOTH BRUSHES, at the Drug Store.

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WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.
Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y.

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COXE'S Sparkling Gelatine,
HOOFLAND'S BITTERS, FINE EXTRACT for the Handkerchief, FINE SOAP, &c., &c.,
For sale at the Drug Store
Salem Feb. 19, 49-tf n

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS and Lyon's Kathairon, at the Drug Store.

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Sept. 16, 1859.

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IT WILL CERTAINLY PAY.

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O. A. KEEHLN.
Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14-tf.

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COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS,
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